NEW YORK HERALD, SATURDAY, MARCH 28 1862 TRIPLE SHEET.

continued in December, 1977, an account of which may not be uninteresting just at this time, taken from the low in of the West, "I published by Dr. Perkins:—
The centre of its violence mae thought to be near the Little Prairie, nome twenty-fine or thirty miles alow Now Medrid, the vibrations frombushich were full in over the Valley of the Ohio as far up as Pittaburg.

* Prom an eye witness, who was then about may miles below New Medrid, in a finition, on his way how Orleans with a lead of produce, and who have been to me, I learned that the agilition which convulsed the certs and the waters of the lighty Mississippi filled every living creature with her.

The first shock took place in the night of December 16, 1811, while the boat was lying at the shore, in many with several others. At this time there was mader apprehended from the Southern Indians, as it was design approbanded from the Southern Indians, as it was best after the battle of Tippecance, and for anfety several bests kept in company for mutual defence in case of an attack. In the middle of the night there was a terrible abook and jarring of the boats, so that the grown were all awakened and hurried on deck, with their weapons of defence in their hands, thinking the Indians were realing on board. The aquatic fewls, whose numberious because were quietly recting in the eddles of the river were thrown into the greatest tumult, and with load acrosses because of their alarms in accents of terror. The noise and commotion seen become healthd, and aething could be discovered to excite approbantion; so that the beatings in a large mass of the bank of the river near them. All the seen as it was light enough to distinguish objects, the sews as it was light enough to distinguish objects, the sews are all up making ready to depart. Directly a read rearing and hissing was heard, like the escape of foam from a boiler, accompanied by the most violent

are roaring and histing was heard, like the escape or sim from a boiler, accompanied by the most violent tation of the shores and tremendous boiling up of the lers of the Mississippi in huge swells, rolling the ters below back on the descending stream, and tossing boats about so violently that the men with difficulty lik keep upon their feet. The sandbars and points the island gave way, swallowed up in the tumultuous Bosom of the river, carrying down with them the cotton-wood trees, cracking and erashing, tossing their arms to and fre as if sensible of their danger while they disap-peared beneath the fixed. The water of the river,

made fro as if sensible of their danger while they disappeared beneath the food. The water of the river, which the day before was tolerably clear, being sather low, changed to a reddish hue, and became thick with mud thrown up from its bottom, while the surface, habed violently by the agitation of the earth beneath, was covered with foam, which, gathering into huge masses, floated along upon the trembling surface. The earth on the shores opened into wide fissures, and, closing quain, threw the water, sand and mud in colossal jots higher than the tops of the trees. The atmosphere was filled with a thick vapor or gar, to which the rising sunlight imparted a purple tinge, altogether different in appearance from the haze of indian aumaner or that of made. From the temperary check to the current by the upheaving of the bottom, the sinking of the banks and smalbars into the bed of the stream, the river rose in a few minutes five or six feet, and, impatient of the respirably, again rushed forward with renewed impetueity, surrying along ins heals. Bow set loose by the horror struck beatmen, as in less danger on the water than at the shore, where the banks threatened every moment to destroy them by the failing earth, or carry them down in the vortices of the sinking masses. Many beats were everwhelmed in this manner, and their or a perished with them. It required the atmost everwhelmed in this manner, and their or a perished with them. It required the atmost everwhelmed with them. It required the atmost everwhelmed in this manner, and sar from the bottom of the beat of which my informal was the owner to know a provide of the sinking masses. Many beats were wrecked on the gas and old trees thrown up from the bottom of the mississippi, where they had quietly resident of the dississippi, where they had quietly resident of the dississippi, where they had quietly resident of the mississippi, where they had quietly resident of the mississippi, where they had quietly resident of the mississippi, where they had resturning water

United States Stramer Cambridge, }
Hamiton Roads, March 26, 1862. }
tof the Harbor of Beaufort—Injustice Often Done to
Cambridge—To Whom the Blame of the Nashville's
age is Properly Due—The Blockedding Force Insuffeient, de., de.

THE ESCAPE OF THE NASHVILLE.

shville from Beaufort on the eveningfof the 17th inst. will be received with universal regret by all leyal citiz one a rough sketch of the harbor of Beaufort and rroundings, that you may, should you think proper give the facts in the case to the public, that the re mbility may be placed where it rightly belongs. We have motioned that whenever anything occurs in the imme-diate vicinity of the Cambridge that can by any s be construed as a dereliction of duty on our part, the unfavorable aspect of the case is dwelt upon with particular perspicuity by the newspapers, often Seing us a gross injustice, while, when she does her full to federal authority, it is entirely ignored. For ince, the steamer Hoboken, employed in laying the graphic cable from Fortress Monroe to Cape Charles, is, became disabled, and finally drifted ashore on to reported to have taken place near by, and in plain sight of, the Cambridge (which had as much as she could So to keep herself out of danger); while the truth is that she was seen apparently putting out to sea, and at se great a distance that no signals could be discovered on board of her, and we did not know that she was in diffi-

Enroe that she was lost.

And now, that the Nashville has again escaped from a ed port, owing entirely to the negligence and bad nt of the Navy Department, I presume the will again be made the subject of newspaper ariticism, and possibly of blame, from those who alone are culpable; and I trust the accompanying sketch will the impossibility of any two vessels blockading Beaufor harbor against the escape of a vessel so noted for her a sailing vessel, and the air (as upon the evening in ques

oulty until the next day, when we learned at Fortres

Sien) perfectly calm.

The Nashvile, from the time of our arrival (on the 11th of March) till she left, lay at the depot wharf, in plain sight of us, and the day before leaving got up steam, came down to the junction of the difstesm, came down to the junction of the different channels, near Fort Macon, without the least attempt at secreey, and therefore every one on board the bleckading vessels knew that she intended to make her scape the following night, if possible, and every one was the qui vice for the hoped for engagement. Captain farker, of the Cambridge, kept underweigh day and night, fearing she would escape his vigilance should be remain at anchor. The State of Georgia having been obliged to leave for Hampten Roads for coal, en the day previous, we anxieusly expected another vessel to supply her place, thinking, of course, that those in control of the Navy Department must know our situation, and feel the same inserts in keeping the Nandville rafe, white they had her in the state of the same inserts in keeping the Nandville rafe, white they had her is the state of the same inserts in keeping the Nandville rafe, white they had her broad Atlantis for her when there was scarcely a hope for her capture. But no ansistance came, and we therefore made the best of our position. From an intelligent scent out nightly to ascertain the exact position of the State of Georgia, we learned that picket boats were sent out nightly to ascertain the exact position of the State of Georgia, we learned that picket boats were sent out nightly to ascertain the exact position of the State of Georgia, we learned that picket boats were sent out nightly to ascertain the exact position of the State of Georgia, we learned that his heaville had more than an even chance of eccape should she venture the passage during the darkness of the night. Everything favored her. The tide was at its highest food, and the moon did not rise until beinfpast eight P. M., and we knew that between the departure of daylight and that hour she must go, if at all. We stationed our selves at the entrance of the shortest channel for one alrough which she entered), and trusted to the Gemboks to give us timely warning should she take the other channel; and she die so. But the Nashvill channels, near Fort Macon, without the least at

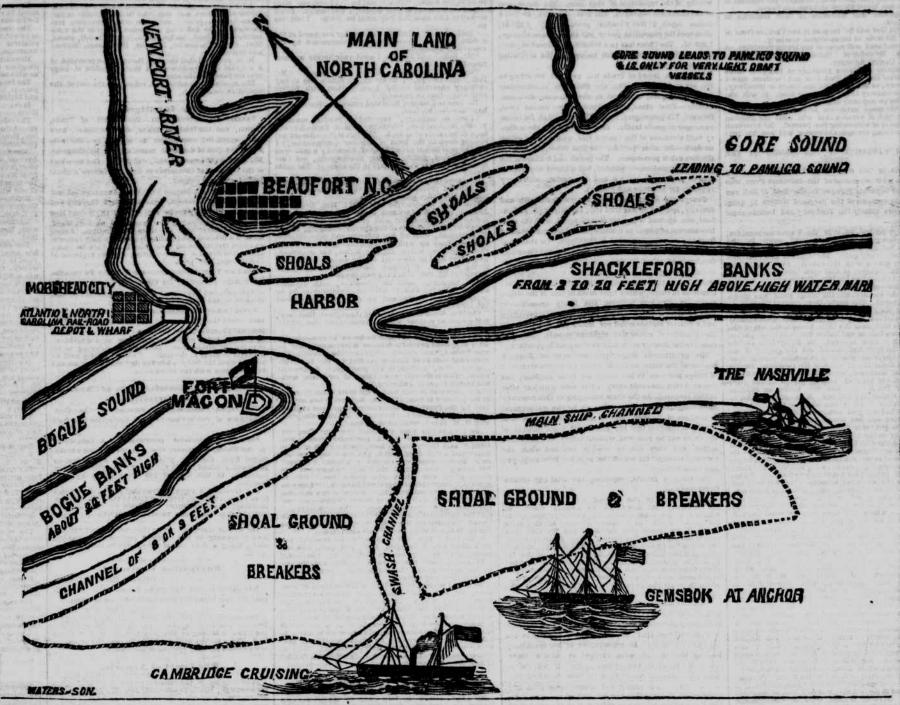
standing the situation of anairs, will feel surplised as the securit.

I shall not enter into forther particulars, as I might shall do, and show the cuipable neglect of the department in allowing, or, as it would almost seem, conniving at the escape of this piratical craft; and should I attempt to describe the feeling of all on board the Cambridge when the fact was ancertained, I could not find language powerful enough to do justice to the subject.

Red the biccases of the Mashville been made a matter speculation for the exercise of common sense and causes.

THE ESCAPE OF THE NASHVILLE.

Sketch of the Harbor of Beaufort--- The Positions of the Blockading Vessels on the 17th of March--- The Route Taken by the Nashville, &c.



tion, the merchants of New York or Boston would have found many who would willingly have undertaken to keep her there, even though they bad not, as had the Navy Department, several armed stoamers lying idle in Hampton Roads.

They would have chartered coal schooners to come direct from Philadelphia to the anchorage of the blockading squadron to supply them with fuel, instead of having them withdrawn from their station to go to Hampton Roads for that purpose, and thus tempt the Nashville to establish a reputation she was never entitled to.

I cannet conclude this statement without expressing my high esteem for our able commander (Commander Wm. A. Parker, United States Navy), who, by his untiring vigilance in performing the responsible duties devolving upon him, as well as by his courteous and gentlemanly disposition, has won the esteem of all on board. Let all our officers be as vigilant in the performance of their several duties, and no more Nashvilles will escape, to prey upon our commerce and flaunt the flag of traiters in the face of the world.

Our Fortress Monroe Correspondence.

FORTHESS MONEOE, March 25, 1802.

Arrival of the United States Gunboat Cambridge—The Escape of the United States Guncous Cumoroge-Escape of the Nashville—The Burning of the United States Bark Glenn in the Harbor of Beaufort—The British Ship Alliance—The Cambridge and the Action between the Iron Gunboats—The Cambridge Out of Repairs, dc. The United States gunboat Cambridge, Commander

Parker, arrived here this morning from Be Capolina. She left there at six o'clock P. M., on Sunday, the Georgia, which had just arrived from here; the armed bark he 19th instant. The Cambridge brings the intelligence ape of the rebel steamer Nashville from Beau fort. I had a conversation with Purser Canning, of the Cambridge, who gave me the following particulars relating instant, the sky being very dark, the Cambridge and the fort. They were in constant anticipation that the Nash ville would attempt to make her escape. Accordingly, the Cambridge teck up a position to command one of the three channels leading from Beaufort to the sea. The Gemsbok guarded another, thus leaving one channel open. For several days prior, and on the night of the 17th instant, bright look outs were kept for the Nashville, the Cambridge under a full head of steam all the time At half-past seven o'clock in the evening a rocket was sent up from the Gemsbok—a preconcerted signal that the Nashville was coming. The crew of the Cambridge were immediately beat to quarters. The Gemebok soon nfter opened fire at the fugitive craft, firing several rounds. The officers on the Cambridge endeavored, but in vain, to see the object against which the Gemebok was directing her fire. They therefore concluded to fire in the same direction the Gemebok did. The Cambridge in a few minutes after slipped her ancher, and steamed in the direction of the third and unguarded channel, hoping to cut the revel craft off. But, after some time, the chase was given up, and the Cambridge being the flagship, Capt. Cavendy, of the Gemebok, came on beard and reported to Capt. Parker. He said he distinguished the outline of the Nashville from first observing moving lights, as the vessel progressed in her excape. The Nashville statued very fast, and was soon out of range of the Gemebok; but Capt. Cavendy is positive that the shot from his vessel hit her several times, no doubt doing some damage. It was deemed futile by Capt. Parker, of the Cambridge, to give chase to the Nashville as his vessel can steam only eight knots an hour, while the Nashville, it is said, can, under full headway, stoam fourteen or fifteet. It is thought that the Nashville will go to Nassau, N. P., there to be soid on the robols' account. ofter opened fire at the fugitive craft, firing severs

the rebels' account.

On Saturday night, 22d inst., the rebels burned the United States bark Glenn, in the Lachor of Beaufort. This yearel, it will be reisembered, was a prize to the rebels, who captured it last summer. The ship Alliance, with British colors flying, was at Beaufort when the Cambridge sailed.

I have been requested.

who captured it last soumer. The ship Alliance, with british colors flying, was at Beaufort when the Cambridge sailed.

I have been requested, as an act of justice, to make a brief statement of the part which the Cambridge took in the action in Hampton Roads on the 8th inst. The Cambridge took in the action in Hampton Roads on the 8th inst. The Cambridge towed the frights St. Lawrence from Lyun Hawnon Bay when they heard the firing in the direction of Newport's News. The Cambridge steamed past Fortress Monroe, and proceeded with the St. Lawrence to Newport's News. On the route she passed the fright Roanoke, which was aground between the Fortress and Newport's News. As the Cambridge and St. Lawrence passed the robel batteries at Sewall's Point the latter opened fire, but mat a prompt response from the Cambridge. One of her sifets was distinctly seen to enter the embrasure of the robel battery, and several others struck in the interior of the work. The Cambridge was hit under the starboard bow. Another shell flew past Captain Parker's face, striking the mast of the versel, one of the splinters from which wounded a midshipman on board. The Cambridge and St. Lawrence then passed the Minursota, which was aground on Horsesbee bar. Shortly after these two vessels were hosty engaging the onemy, doing some damage to the rebel gambase, the St. Lawrence pounded, and the hawser by which the Cambridge towed the St. Lawrence parted during the action, and at one time it was thought that both vessels were forth officers of both ships the action, and at one time it was thought that both vessels were forth officers of both ships the action, and at one time it was thought that both vessels were subjected to a storm of iron hall from the self-feet, and it seems almost miraculous that they escaped destruction or serious injury.

The Cambridge is very much eat of repair, having been in active duty for several months. She will probably be sent to New York to rest.

GRAND SACRED CONCERT AT JAVING HALL -- A SECTED OF sert on a grand scale will take place to-morrow (Sunday) evening at Irving Hall. The soloists are, with one exception, all Germans, and they will be assisted by the Arian Society and Noll's orchestra of forty performers. Schu-mann's "Paradise and the Peri" will fil up the second

Information from the Rebels by Contrabands and Deserters.

The Expected Reappearance of the Merrimac,

FORTRESS MORROS, March 27, 1862. Work on the artesian well inside the fortress has been nenced for the season. It has now reached a depth of three hundred and eighty-five feet, the last hundred of which has been through fine, tough clay. The steamer Atlantic arrived from New York this

orning, en route for Port Royal. The arrival of several paymasters this merning is the ccasion of much joy to the soldiers.

A flag of truce was sent out to-day; but no news was received from the South.

Our Fortress Monroe Correspondence.

he Merrimac—Printe de Joinville—Foreign Vessels-of. War in Port—A Good Field for an Army Commission— A Rebel Reconnoissance—A Flag of Truce, dc.
The statement of the two "contraband" refugees who

cation, is credited here by the naval and military authorities. Consequently we are on the qui vive, ooking for a second visit from the Merrimae at any moment. The rebel craft caught us napping on her first attempt a second visit. Fas est et ab hoste doceri.

The Prince de Joinville has put up his tent in our

midst, and has been admitted into the "Old Point Fra ternity." He can be daily seen perambulating among specting the minutin of American army affairs, not learning it too undignified, when he seeks knowledge of hings, to converse with the humblest looking soldier. things, to converse Indeed he seems to take pleasure to conversing with our troops on war matters, and enjoys a jeu d'esprit as well as the most democratic gentleman of this republic. A few days ago I saw him on the government wharf conversing with some of the French sail-ors from the French war steamer Gassendi. He

wharf conversing with some of the French sallors from the French war steamer Gassendi. He did not amounce himself to them; but a bystander gave one of the sailors a him that they were taking to a Bourbon prince, when they all fouched their hats and continued their conversation with much apparent interest and pleasantry. The Prince makes his peregrinations unattended. He wears a dark gray English travelling suit, with slowch hat, and assanty carries a field spyglass strapped across his shoulders.

We have in port the English war steamer Rinaldo, and the French war steamers Gassed innd Catinat. The precise mission of these vessels in these waiters framout positively state. I understand, however, that the English officers are watching our movements, and at stated periods send full reported—to Lord lycors, and also to their home government. The French years are here to look out for the interest of the French government in large quantities of tobacco now stored on their account in Richmond. The French, officers are permitted to visit the French Cousul at Norfolk at such lines as they feel disposed, under a flag of truce, using our steamboats for this purpose.

In my observation of matters here my attention has been particularly called to some of the knavery that has been particularly called to some of the knavery that has been practised upon the government. A few days ago I examined a lot of hay that had then arrived. The bales were bound with heavy sticks of wood, and the hay saturated with water, between both articles making the bales weigh at least fifteen pounds more than they would had not thus rascality been practised. As the hay is paid for per pound, the knavery is apparent. This is but one instance of the many similar acts that have been brought to my notice. There is an excellent field here for the labors of an economic commission, made up from the right men, with power to act, to reform many abuses in this department. I have noticed another thug which ought to be remedied.

The rebel steam guaboat Jamesto

Our Newport's News Correspondence. PERST BRIGADS, FIRST DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, March 24, 1862. The Body of One of the Cumberland's Crew Washed Ashor

Arrival of Nincleen Fugities Slaves-The Information

They Give-Reconnoilering of Rebel Steamers, do. On Saturday last the body of one of the Cumberland' rew floated ashore. It is the dret and only body that has so far been recovered. The Provost Marshal's report says:-"The body of a drowned sailor floated ashore at the signal station about noon this day. The face seemed to have been slightly burned; but otherwise the body had received no lajuries. In the pantaloons pockets of the decompd were found a small key, a sack knife marked

five dollar United States Treasury notes, one quarter eagle, one half dollar, one quarter dollar, two half dimes and one cent. The shirt of the deceased was marked G S. H., 367; no other means of identification were found The body has been taken charge of by the Brigade Surgeon, Dr. Curtis, and will be properly interred." This morning at ten o'clock two boatloads of fugitive

slaves arrived at this post. There were nineteen in all, men, women and children, the property of William S. Jones, of Warwick. They left Mulberry Island at two o'clock in the night, and had, in several respects, a very narrow escape. The boats were small and leaky and the least movement of the passenger breatened to upset the concerns. At daylight they were overed by the rebel pickets, who fired several volleys them, fortunately without hurting any one. Two Minie rifle balls were found in the bottom of one of the boats; one penetrated the side of the boat above the water line and was entirely flattened; the other was found in a small feather pillow, on which one of the women had placed her baby. The poor creatures were almost beside themselves with joy when they had safely
landed. They soon found many old friends among our
colored population, and the recent dangers and sufferings are already forgotten. They state, as their reasons
for running away, that the slaves are now treated with
unusual cruelty: the least offence, and often a mare
maginary one, is punished with fifty or one hundred for running away, that the slaves are now treated with unusual cruelty: the least offence, and often a mere imaginary one, is punished with fifty or one hundred lashes; but the main reason is, that the slaves are gradually being sold South to prevent their failing into our hands in case a forward movement should take place. After the success of the Marriman on Saturday, the 8th inst., General Magrader gave orders to his command to move forward and occupy Newport's News and Fortress Monroe. The informant says that necordingly they moved on on Sanday morning, but for some reason or other returned the same evening without having taken the above named places. When the reason for this proceeding was asked the following answer was g ven:—"Oh, we went within sight of their pickets and shook our first at them, but they didn't seem to have courage to come and meet us, and, it being late in the day, we thought we might as well go back." The negroes had a few rehel shinplasters, which our soldiers eagerly bought as curiosities. "Lor', if we had knowed that you gave silver for them, we would have brought lots on them; they are plenty enough whar we come from." The leader of this party is a bright, intelligent man, of some thirty years of age. His name is Ennis Washington. His wife, Nancy, is twenty-five years old, and has eight children, aged eleven, ten, nine, eight, five, four, two and one. She has had two more who, if they had lived, would have been six and seven years old. Another woman, Henrictta Smith, is twenty-four years old, and has three children, aged eleven, that can who, if they had lived, would have been six and seven years old, and has three children, aged ten, six and three.

This afternoon at three o'clock we were startled by the sight of two of the enemy's bosts—a large, paddle-wheel, marmed neamer, and a small server years of the give them a warm reception when they came within range; but when about three miles of they thought better of it, and all at once steamed back again. No less that five great the

to Day's Point, and signal fires were burned at several places along the river.

The fire which we could see raging up the river yesterday is now explained. A small island situated some five miles above Day's Point, only inhabited by wild hogs—hence its name, Hog Island—and completely covered with marsh grass, was set on fire by the rebels, who were watching in boats all along its shores, shooting the frightened animals as they came down to the water to make their escape. It is reported that the rebel soldiers are no longer supplied with meat as liberally as before, and that they have to resort to every available means to replenish their waning stock of provisions.

Arrival of Four White Pugitives-What they Say About the Rebels-The Merrimac Soon Expected to Reappear-Narrow Recape from Being Carried Down by the Cum . berland, de. de.

A party of three men and a woman escaped last night from the rebel side of James river, arriving at our camp a little before midnight. They were kindly received and cared for by Captain Bjerg, officer of the day. The men had been impressed in service on the batteries, and took this, their first opportunity, to escape from the virtual slavery in which they had been held. Their names are S. M. Streeter, a native of the State of New York, A.T. Dunton, a native of the State of Vermont, Charles E. Smith, a native of the State of Connecticut, wife, who was born in Veginia and his They state that the most intense excitement existed at and around Smithfield, Suffolk and Norfolk for several weeks after the capture of Roanoke Island, and that General Magruder had sent fifteen thousand of his troops from the peninsula to protect the ratiroad connecting recrossed the river.

The Merrimac is expected every day to make her re appearance. It is reported that she has now on board s afteen inch rifled gun that throws three hundred and terribly in the engagement with the Monitor, and the report that she returned to Norfolk in a sinking condition time she bored her from proto in the Cumberland she could not extricate herself, and that, fortunately for her, the proto broke off, or the would have gone down with the Cumberland.

Murder in Hartford Prison,

HARTFORD, March 28, 1802.

Daniel Wobster, Worden of the States Prison at Wethersfield, was assaulted last night by a refractery prisoner named Gerald Foote. Foote had secreted knife, and stabbed Webster in the heart and abdomen. Webster died at noon to-day. He leaves a family,

NEWS FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC.

The steamer Yankee arrived from below last night and reports that on Monday morning two boats' crews from her landed at Shipping Point to remove the guns left by the rebels, but while so engaged a squadron of rebel cavalry, said to be the Dumfries cavalry, numbering 1,500 men, made their appearance on the hill, and our men pulled off after securing two guns, one a nine inch Deligren, and the other a long thirty-two-po both smooth bore, which were brought up to the yard and found to be double shotted.

The Yankee fell out into the stream on the appearance of the enemy and turned her guns upon them; but they

retired and kept out of range. The Yankee brought up, in addition to the two rebel guns, one hundred and sixty nine-inch shelle, loaded, and our hundred six-inch shells, unloaded, which were taken from the rebel batteries.

At Evansport the rebels have left the sawmill un touched, and there is sufficient timber at the mill to make quarters for several thousand men.

Two descriers came off from Aquia creek a few days since, who state that large numbers of rebel troops are congregated at the Rappahanneck, where they will make

seven arrived in one day lately from the vicinity of Dum-fries, and were sent over to the Maryland shore.

White refugees also find their way to the flotilla from day to day. Among the last is Dr. Eastman, a New Yorker and a Union man, who has resided near Dumfries for several years.

The Raltimore and Ohio Railroad to be Reopened on Sunday Morning. BALTIMORN, March 28, 1862. We are at length able to make the fellowing reliable

the mercantile classes eart and want:—

The engineers and track layers report that their forces engaged in restoring the track of the Baltimore and Onio Railroad have finished their work, with the exception of three miles only about midway between Martinsburg and small, are completed, and the last rail necessary to connect Baltimore, Washington and the Eastern cities with Wheeling and Parkersburg and the Western railroad system, will positively be laid on Sanday morning, the

Large quantities of freight cars for government and private account, from the East and West, are loaded, and have been pushed forward to Harper's Ferry on one side and Mertinsburg on the other, to go through on Sunday and Monday, as soon as the track is ready. The first regular through passenger trains will leave Baltimore Wheeling and Parkersburg on Wednesday, April 2, at the

The restoration of this great line of communication will certainly be permanent and effectual, as the country south of it is fully occupied and possessed by go vernment troops in the departments of Ge nerals McClellan, Dix and Fremont, respective Renewed life and energy is inspired in iness communities of Baltimere by this happy result the influence of which has been for some days past very tion in the rates on all through freight, equal to some three dollars per top. In this announcement of the Balti more and Onio Railroad Company, which has been followed by the competing lines in Pennsylvania and New York, a result of the greatest importance to the large

Insurrection in Greece.

ENSURPOCKADED—OFFICIAL ORDER RELACERTAIN PARTS BLOCKADED—OFFICIAL ORDER RELATIVE THERETO.

The following document explains itself:—
DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, March 25, 1862.
The government of Greece, in consequence of an insurrection which has taken piece in Naupia, has instituted
a blockade of certain parts of the Argolic Guif. The following is a translation of the official notice.—

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE OF ELOCADE OF PART OF THE GULF OF ARGOLIE.

Notice is given by those presents that from and after
the 13th (25th) of this instant month of Fobrary all the
shores of the Gulf of Argolis between the anchorage of
Astros (not inclusive) and the Bay of Vouria, inclusive,
are placed in condition of strict blockade by a sufficient
force of the royal navy.

Notice is also given that all measures authorized by
the law of inauous and the respective treaties between
but Majesty the King of Greece and different friendly
Powers will be adopted and carried into effect in respect
to all verses which shall attempt to volate the said
blockade

DEOTARIS, Secretary of the Navy.

America, 14 (28), 18 62.

The Massachusetts Legislature and Gen Stone. Boston, March 28, 1862

A resolution was introduced in the House to day in the expediency of addressing to the President of the United States a memorial asking for the immediate tria of Gen. Stene, now in mulitary confinement. The reso lution was opposed, on the ground that such interference that Gen. Stone would speedily have a trial, which common justice demanded. The resolution was rejected al-

POPULAR TUMULT AT BURLINGTON, M.J.

Rev. Samuel Aaron Attempts to Deliver an Abolition Lecture.

ROTTEN EGGS THROWN AT HIM.

An Account of the Origin of the Difficulty.

of the Mayor of Burlington,

A riot of magnitude was expected here last night, but the timely precautions of Mayor Allen prevented serious disturbance. The origin of the difficulty and its results vili be ascertained by the persual of the fel leaned from official sources— On the 22d of February Colonel James

invited by the Common Council of Burlington an address on the "Compromises of the Con Colonel Wall, it will be recollected, was here as a robel sympathiner, incarestrates Lafayette, and subsequently released without p his address, he took the ground that the co was a compromise. The hall was crowded, ma

Aaron, a clergyman of Mount Helly, was invited. The following is a copy of the notice published in the Bur-

recording to give a lecture, admit free, at the City Hall, next Thareday evening 27th inst., at half past seven e-clock. Sa "Our Constitution." He means to elab the idea that the constitution of the U States is not a compromise between right wrong, but a covenant between the whole nation at its parts to establish justice and secure and the liberty, to protect patriots and punish traitors.

The invitation was avtended by the Mayor of But the contraction of the U.S. The invitation was avtended by the Mayor of But the contraction of the U.S. The invitation was avtended by the Mayor of But the Contraction of the U.S. The invitation was avtended by the Mayor of But the Contraction of the U.S. The invitation was avtended by the Mayor of But the Contraction of the U.S. The invitation was avtended by the Mayor of But the Contraction of the U.S. The invitation was avtended by the Mayor of But the Contraction of the U.S. The invitation was avtended by the Mayor of But the Contraction of the U.S. The invitation was averaged by the Mayor of But the Contraction of the U.S. The invitation was averaged by the Mayor of But the Contraction of the U.S. The invitation was averaged by the Mayor of But the Contraction of the U.S. The invitation was averaged by the Mayor of But the Contraction of the U.S. The invitation was averaged by the Mayor of But the Contraction of the U.S. The invitation was averaged by the Mayor of But the Contraction of the U.S. The invitation was averaged by the Mayor of But the Contraction of the U.S. The invitation was averaged by the Mayor of But the Contraction of the U.S. The invitation was averaged by the Mayor of But the Contraction of the U.S. The invitation was averaged by the Mayor of But the Contraction of the U.S. The invitation was averaged by the Mayor of But the Contraction of the U.S. The invitation was averaged by the Mayor of But the Contraction of the U.S. The invitation was averaged by the Mayor of But the Contraction of the U.S. The invitation was averaged by the Mayor of But the Contr

The invitation was extended by the Mayor of Burling-ton and other prominent citizens of the place, and it was understood to be a reply to the arguments of Colonel

Last night, when the lecturer commenced his dis ourse, the hall was crowded, two-thirds of the congregation being ladies. There were no indi-cations of disturbance. Mr. Aaron proceeded, and among his first declamatory remarks was an assault upon General McClellan, who, he said, had been frightened by wooden guns. A voice demanded,"What have you to say, against McClellan?" The speaker said he was only commenting upon facts. "Yes," replied his interrogater, "if McClellan had a black stripe down his back he would say! you better." Mr. Aaron proceeded again for some ten minutes. He speke of John Brown a. being a martyr to principle-as a meek, heavenly him. He went on to say that Colones Wall had recently the abolitionists with denouncing the constitution as a "league with hell and a covenant with death." He did not believe this, unless the declaration of Judge Tal was correct—that the negro was not a citizen. If that was true, then he (the Rev. Mr. Auron) did not heritate to declare that the constitu abolished the better.

but none of which touched him. The confusion which followed was almost indescribable. Ladies became frantic with alarm, and some jumped from the hall windows, about eight feet from the ground. None were, however, seriously injured, a sprained ankle being about the most serious damage. The lecturer stopped during the occur-rence, but subsequently resumed his remarks.

He dwelt with severity upon the last administration, enouncing with particular vehemence President Bu hanan. He spoke of William Lloyd Garrison as a very much abused man, and described him as a great defender of liberty. He declared that the men who abused llips were unworthy to tie his shoe latches and said that he (Mr. Aaron) had been for years laboring to bring the public mind to a right way of thinking on this subject, and that the people of the North, he was proud to say, were now flocking to the platform he had theod upon for so many years.

Here there was another volley of eggs and intens

itement. The Mayor, who was on the platform with the speaker, left it for the purpose of suppressing the dis-turbance. As he proceeded to the entrance of the hall he found it blocked up by exesperated people. A city constable was discovered in the condition of being Williams and Thomas Richardson were in the mele The Mayor interfered with energy, separating the combatants, and succeeded in arresting and securing of the offendors a shoemaker, named John Firing, in the employ of William Buuting.
In the mean time the rioters attempted to reach the

gas meter and turn of the gas. In this effort they failed The audience was then dispersing, and had the rioters dir have been the consequence.

It is proper to state that extreme violence was prevented by the attendance of a special police, detailed for the service by Mayor Allen, the city constabulary not

Firing has given recognizance to answer the charge of

disturbing the peace. STATEMENT OF MAYOR ALLEN.

On Thursday evening there was a call for a meeting at the City Hall, issued by the friends of Rev. Samuel Aeron, of Mount Holly, to hoar a lecture from that gentleman in explanation of the proper construction of the enstitution. The attendance was large-ladies and gentlemen. Mr. Aaron opened his discourse by laying down the proposition that the constitution was a plain, simple instrument, designed by its framers to be as plain as the New Testament; that it did not require lawyers or doctors of divinity to expound it. were only three parts of the constitution not easily comprehended by men of ordinary attainments, viz :- First-The ex post facto law; second—Letters of marque and reprisal; third-That Congress should not pass bills of attainder. There were only one hundred and twenty centences in the constitution. They were short and concise. Every part of it was expressed with ness, although at the present day many might be at a loss to know what some of its provisions meant. The framers of the constitution had designedly omitted to use the word "slave." Mr. Aaron had probably spoken half one deny it? Some person near the door replied, "I deny it." Confusion followed. The speaker continued, and repeated his inquiry, "Does any one deny it?" Here there was another interruption, garnished with eggs. The Mayor, sitting on the platform, observed the person who made it. He proceeded at once toward the offender and said there should be free speech; and no one should interrupt the speaker. If anybody was opposed to him they should leave the hall. As the lecturer was about closing some person from the back of the gallery threw an egg toward the speaker. It did not hit him, but fell within a few feet of the Mayor. The gallery was filled with men. The Mayor made his way thither, and demanded to know committed the disturbance-in his own words, " Who threw that egg?" Hearing scuffing below, he went down and found the constables and people fighting, as before mentioned.

Aaron is known as a violent abolitionist, of the Garrison and Wendell Phillips school. He is some seventy years old, and a man of marked ability. He was formerly a temperance lecturer, and was cowhided in Nor-riatown, Pennsylvania, some years ago for some vitupe-rative language. He new is the superintendent of a highly respectable seminary in Mount Holly.

The Wounded at Newbern. A large number of letters have been received in this city, from the wounded soldiers who passed through eity. from the here is their respective homes, from the victory at Newbern, expressing a desire to return the victory at Newbern, expressing a desire to return their most grateful acknowledgments to Mr. Charles A. Stetsen, Jr., of the Astor House, for the liberal supplies of chicken soup, sandwiches and coffee furnished them, grates, on their arrival in this city, where the evidence of such sincere kindness was most needed and appropriately bestowed. They also desire to acknowledge their appreciation of the efforts of the ladice of New York, and of Colonel Rowe, Major Almy, and General Baxter, of Vermont, to alleviate their sufferings and to render them entirely comfortable during their sejourh in the Park Barracks.